

Ion Therapy increase Flood Flow, Hormonal Secretion of DHEA, T3 and enhance Rejuvenation, Detoxification, Muscle Hypertrophy and Lipolysis of Subcutaneous and Visceral Adipose Tissue

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Abstract:

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Background:

A clinical study with individuals presenting abnormally clumped Red Blood Cells' (RBCs) was completed in February 2009 with a device based on the Motor Nerve Pacemaker Ion Technology. This technology was first developed for Multiple Sclerosis in London University (1992), to replace the function of the motor nerve the way the heart pacemaker replaces the function of the pacemaker cells.

The 2009 Clinical study indicated that Ion Therapy delivered by the Motor Nerve Pacemaker rapidly and efficiently leads to normalized erythrocytes' separation at the microscopic level. Erythrocyte separation had a negative correlation with the number of fungal forms, poikilocytosis, thrombocyte aggregation and bacteria present in the blood prior to treatments. Before and After pictures revealed significant rejuvenation effects which were attributed to the powerful anti-oxidant effect that this technology has on the blood.

RBCs separation is crucial for the overall blood flow and timely transport of hormones, antibodies, oxygen and nutrients to the cells, and waste products to the kidneys. Hormones play a crucial role in lipolysis (T3 and Growth Hormone -- GF) and muscle hypertrophy (Insulin Growth Factor - IGF-1).

Research has established that Obesity is characterized by reduced blood flow (Selim et al 2008 and others), which places erythrocyte separation and therefore enhanced blood flow in a prime position. Re-establishing normal levels of blood flow may not only help reduce obesity but it will help reduce the risk of heart attack as well as all other obesity related disorders such as Type II Diabetes

A second study was conducted in the beginning of 2010 with a device based on the Motor Nerve Pacemaker Ion Technology. We theorized that the technology's bioresonant signal establishes new neuronal synapses spreading throughout the CNS to give the brain the one way signal of motor nerve activity, thus triggering the brain commands involved in

strenuous physical exercise such as secretion of thyroid and growth hormones as well as endorphins

Study Objective: To research the effects of the Motor Nerve Pacemaker Technology on Lipid and Muscle Profile, Free T3 and DHEA on 11 obese individuals.

Design: Longitudinal study - results accumulated over a period of 7 months from from a multiraciall study population (4 Caucasians, 5 Indians and 2 Hispanic) for a three weeks period during which subjects received a total of 9 treatments, 3 treatments per week spaced 2 to 3 days apart.

Measurements: 1. Measurement via Magnetic Resonance imaging (cross-sectional areas of subcutaneous and visceral adipose tissue and muscle tissue). 2. Measurement of lipid, DHEA, Free T3 concentrations.

Subjects: Seven obese women of mean age =52.3; Mean Body Mass Index BMI= 28.8 kg/m² and three obese men of mean age = 48.9; Mean Body Mass Index BMI= 31.6 kg/m²

RESULTS: The Motor Nerve Pacemaker Technology had the following results:

1. Significant decrease of Visceral Fat: (Visceral Fat Before: 159.88 cm² Visceral Fat After: 76.90 cm² -- p< 0.001))
2. Significant decrease of Subcutaneous Fat (Subcutaneous Fat Before: 252.23 cm² Subcutaneous Fat After: 176.30 cm² -- p< 0.001)
3. Significnat decrease of Adipose tissue area and Triglyceride Levels (Before: 2.87 nmol/l After 1.11 nmol/l p<0.01)
4. Increased Muscle Mass (Muscle Mass before: 133.70cm² Muscle Mass after: 201.73 cm², p<0.001)
5. Significant increase in DHEA levels (DHEA levels before: 10.7nmol/l; DHEA levels after: 16.85nmol/l, p<0.01)
6. Significant increase in Free T3 levels (Free T3 before: 120 pg/dL Free T3 After: 620 pg/dL)
7. Before and After pictures revealed significant rejuvenation effects, skin glow and facial sculpting that this technology was used at minimal voltage levels on the subjects' faces.

Conclusions: The Motor Nerve Pacemaker Technology decreases abdominal fat depots, improves muscular mass, decreases triglycerides and increases DHEA and Free T3 levels. Additionally this technology induces facial rejuvenation

Independent research has shown that ionic technology increases IGF-1 and insulin sensitivity

Medical as well as anti-aging implication of ion therapy are discusses as well as hypotheses for future research